JPRS 80251

5 March 1982

USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1656

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

JPRS 80251

5 March 1982

USSR REPORT

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1656

CONTENTS

ARMED FORCES

Contents of 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL', No 23, 1981
(KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 81) 1

Combat Training: Accomplishments and New Tasks Discussed
(Editorial; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 81) 3

Officer Political Training: Indoctrination Tasks Discussed
(V. Khrobostov; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 81) 10

Instructor Guide for Indoctrination on Socialist Competition
(N. Minayev; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 81) 26

AIR FORCES

Bomber Regiment Commander Describes Training Results
(V. Rodionov Interview; KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL, Dec 81).. 32

ARMED FORCES

CONTENTS OF 'KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL', NO 23, 1981

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 1-2

[Full-text translated articles published in this JPRS report are indicated with an asterisk, excerpted translated article--with a double asterisk]

[Text] CONTENTS Page

*"Make the Effectiveness of Combat Training Higher" - Editorial..... 3
"Soviet Youth--To the Komsomol Congress" - B. Pastukhov..... 9
*"With the Entire Strength of Ideological Influence (For Lessons in the the System of Marxist-Leninist Officer Training)" - V. Khrobostov..... 17

ROUTES OF THE ELEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

"The Creativity of the Innovators--For the Good of the Motherland" - S. Mikhaylov..... 29

PROBLEMS OF TRAINING AND MILITARY INDOCTRINATION

*"Aviators Are True to their Word" - (A talk with the commander of a Red Banner Guards bomber regiment, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Rodionov)..... 34
"The Political Department and Command Training" - Ye. Markelov..... 39
"Yesterday--Student, Today--Officer (Reflections on Letters From Military Departments of Civilian Higher Educational Institutions)" - M. Zemskov.... 45

PARTY-ORGANIZATIONAL WORK

"Improve the Direction of the People's Controllers" - L. Batekhin..... 52
"A Talk About 'Minutia'" - S. Vachayev..... 59

FOR YOU, YOUNG COMMUNISTS

"Party Discipline" - N. Meshcheryakov..... 63

HIGH QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS FOR IDEOLOGICAL WORK Page

"Success Is Attained by Labor" - O. Nikonov..... 69

FOR LEADERS OF GROUPS FOR POLITICAL LESSONS

**"Socialist Competition in the Armed Forces" - N. Minayev..... 74

ON INTERNATIONAL SUBJECTS

"In a Spirit of Great Han Chauvinism and Anti-Sovietism (On the Ideological Indoctrination of the Chinese Soldiers)" - V. Krys'ko..... 82

CRITIQUE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

"How the CPSU is Organized, Lives, and Functions" - V. Rusinov..... 87
"Imperialism's War Business" - N. Karasev..... 89

IN THE DISTRICTS AND FLEETS

Together with the Party, Together with the People * Conference of Secretaries of Party Commissions * A Party Meeting on a Field Airdrome * Day of the Young Communist * In the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany * An Assembly of Company Political Workers * Appeal Accepted * In the Red Banner Volga Military District * Lectures for Seamen * Alignment on an Exploit * In the Higher Military Schools..... 93

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1981

6367
CSO: 1801/106

ARMED FORCES

COMBAT TRAINING: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND NEW TASKS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 3-8

[Editorial: "Make the Effectiveness of Combat Training Higher"]

[Text] The new training year has begun in the Armed Forces in an organized manner and in an environment of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm caused by the decisions of the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Carrying out completely the pre-congress socialist obligations, with praiseworthy zeal the men have increased their achievements in soldierly labor in the summer period and achieved new successes in combat and political training.

One more step forward along the path of raising the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces was taken in the last training year--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. The political-moral state of their personnel was strengthened even more and the ability and coordination of subunits, units, ships, and large units were improved. Socialist competition was conducted with a broad scope. An example of the exemplary accomplishment of their duties was shown by its initiators in the services of the Armed Forces--the men of the leading units commanded by officers I. Shelestov, V. Musiyenko, V. Rodionov, and V. Parshikov as well as of the nuclear missile submarine where the commander is Captain 1st Rank G. Nikitin. At the final check they all demonstrated increased ability, coordination of actions, and the ability to employ weapons and equipment skillfully under the most difficult conditions.

Being the equal of the right flanks of the socialist competition, many other collectives of the Armed Forces also gladdened the motherland with worthy soldierly deeds. This is confirmed by the results of tactical exercises, flights, sea and ocean cruises, combat duty, missile launchings, artillery and torpedo firings, and bombings. This is also shown by the growth in the ranks of experts, masters of military affairs, and excellent subunits, units, and ships.

The exercises "Zapad [West]-81" became a strict examination of the combat ability of the troops and naval forces and their report to the Communist Party and the Soviet government concerning their readiness to accomplish any assignment in the defense of the socialist achievements and the peaceful labor of the Soviet people. The results of the exercises showed graphically the increased level of the operational-tactical training of staffs and the aerial and sea ability of units, ships, and large units

and confirmed once again the high effectiveness of party-political work and the ability of commanders and political workers to conduct it purposefully and continuously and to direct it toward the accomplishment of specific tasks in improving combat ability and raising combat readiness.

The Soviet servicemen are proud of the high evaluation which was given to the operations of the troops and naval forces on the "Zapad-81" exercises by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the USSR Defense Council, Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. This, this evaluation, requires the personnel of the Armed Forces to master military skill with even greater energy, selflessness, and persistence, temper their will and character, and persistently learn the art of defeating a strong and technically well equipped enemy in contemporary battle. For the defenders of the socialist fatherland there is no higher honor than to justify the confidence of their own Leninist party and reliably guard the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people and the great achievements of socialism.

In the training year which has begun--the year of the glorious sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR-- the men of the Armed Forces face new, important missions. The chief one among them is the further rise in the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces, maintenance of their constant readiness for a crushing rebuff for any aggressor from wherever he may appear and, together with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, ensuring the security of the countries of the socialist commonwealth and our friends. The correct path to this is the strict following of the tested principle of combat training--to teach what is necessary in war. This means: under the most difficult possible conditions, to teach the troops and naval forces to conduct offensive as well as defensive battle at any time of the day, in any weather, on any terrain, and on any water areas.

In the course of winter, and then of summer training, just as formerly, increased attention will be devoted to field, aerial, and sea training and to the further improvement of tactical-firing, technical, and special ability of the personnel and their moral-political, psychological, and physical tempering. Along with the individual training of the soldier and seaman the combat coordination of small subunits, units, and ships is to be improved. "A situation must be achieved," member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov points out, "where in organizing the training and indoctrination of the personnel each commander and political worker understands clearly the new moral, physical, and psychological tests which our serviceman encounters in actual battle if the imperialists unleash war and the reserve of strength--combat, ideological, and moral--which is necessary while still in peacetime to train defenders of the motherland."

All this requires the further raising of the quality of combat and political training, the effectiveness of socialist competition, the strengthening of military discipline and organization, and the maintenance of clear order as prescribed by the regulations in each military collective. Having analyzed the results of the last training year and the results of socialist competition thoroughly and profoundly, what has been attained must be evaluated exactingly as the party requires, shortcomings which have been disclosed in the course of final checks must be eliminated effectively, and unused reserves must be put into action. All the creative activity

and initiative of the personnel should be directed toward the attainment of new heights of military skill and new positions in competition and to raise even higher the combat capability and combat readiness of subunits, units, ships, and large units.

It is necessary to ensure the strict organization of the training and indoctrinational process in strict conformance with the requirements of the regulations and its further intensification, persistently achieve the effectiveness of lessons, exercises, flights, cruises, and combat duty, implement unremitting monitoring of the accomplishment of training plans and programs, and conduct an uncompromising struggle against indulgences and simplifications and the inefficient use of time allotted for combat and political training, the training base, and material resources and against everything that has a negative influence on combat ability.

In the struggle for high combat readiness an important role belongs to effective and continuous party-political work. Its basic criterion is the solidarity of the defenders of the socialist fatherland around the Communist Party and the Soviet government, the high political consciousness of the men, their active life's position, and their readiness to accomplish the order of the motherland at any minute. It is the duty of commanders and political organs to raise the organizational and political activity to the level of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and intensify party influence to ensure the high quality of the training and indoctrination process and the strengthening of military discipline. The tireless explaining of the contemporary requirements for combat readiness to the soldiers, seamen, sergeants, petty officers, warrant officers [praporshchik and michman], and officers and their mobilization for selfless soldierly labor are an important and honorable task. For only when the clear understanding of the fact that he is accomplishing an important assignment in the defense of the Soviet people's socialist achievements is firmly established in the consciousness of each serviceman can we expect from him genuine interest in his specialty and profession and genuine concern for the improvement of his military skill, the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, and ship, and for the strengthening of the Armed Forces' combat might. The person's conscientious attitude toward the accomplishment of his constitutional duty and toward the mastery of military affairs and his spiritual attitude, constant activity, and persistence in the accomplishment of training combat missions on each lesson and exercise, on each flight and cruise, and on each combat watch have tremendous significance for the success of the matter of training and indoctrination.

Political organs and party organizations are called upon to delve deeply into combat training and, together with commanders and staffs, to take effective measures to eliminate shortcomings in the training and indoctrinational process and to make a basic evaluation of instances of complacency, of an unobjective evaluation of the results of soldierly labor achieved by the men and the military collectives, the embellishment of matters, and the concealment of negative phenomena. The efforts of the party political apparatus and party and Komsomol organizations should be directed more actively toward a further rise in the tactical-firing ability of the personnel and improving their night training. On tactical exercises, especially two-sided ones, and during flights and sea and ocean cruises we should persistently see that the troops and naval forces skillfully employ contemporary tactics, weapons, and equipment, make maximum use of their capabilities, and strive to surpass the enemy in the art of conducting contemporary battle.

This is all the more important since in some subunits, units, and on ships, as the results of a recent check showed, attention to combat training was weakened. In particular, low tactical and firing ability was demonstrated by the men of the subunit commanded by Major S. Pyshko. Such facts are intolerable, and they cannot be permitted in the training year which has begun. From the very first lessons a clear rhythm must be given to combat training, the lesson schedule must be observed strictly, training plans and programs must be accomplished in full volume, the 100-percent grasping of the training by the personnel should be ensured, the capabilities of the combined method should be widely used, and firm skills for actions in a situation close to actual combat must be persistently molded in the men. It is very important to use the rich frontline experience and the experience of troop maneuvers and exercises, including the "Zapad-81" exercises.

The achievements of the initiators of the army-wide socialist competition and of other leading military collectives which achieved high positions in combat improvement in the past training year should become a reference point for the men of all subunits, units, and ships. The wide introduction of the leading experience in army and naval practice will be an effective factor in the struggle to improve the quality of the training and indoctrinational process and for the further strengthening of the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. Of course, this will become possible under the condition where commanders, political organs, and staffs determine clearly what should be done, how, and by what time, appoint specific executors, and organize the monitoring of the accomplishment of what has been planned. The matter is that the propagandizing of valuable experience have a systematic nature and be conducted effectively, and not only in big headquarters and political organs, but also directly in the squads, sections, crews, and subunits so that it furthers the mobilization for effective soldierly labor in every possible way.

A subject of party concern was and remains the training of command personnel and raising their ideological maturity and level of professional skill. The commander's ability to train and indoctrinate people, organize battle competently, and firmly control subunits, units, and ships in situations of varying complexity is the decisive indicator of his maturity and professional and methodological ability. This is why we should assist officers, warrant officers, sergeants, and petty officers in every way to deepen their theoretical knowledge and practical skills and should create every condition for them so that they themselves can persistently learn to win and teach this to their subordinates.

Fixed attention is merited by command training and the problem of increasing the effectiveness of assemblies, training-methods and demonstration lessons, and other forms of training. It is necessary to see persistently that lessons and exercises are conducted under conditions which would place people in situations in which they could display military skill, will, initiative, and lofty moral and combat qualities.

An important condition for raising the quality and effectiveness of combat training is the maintenance of high military discipline at the level of the party's requirements. Firm discipline unites the men, increases their strength ten-fold, and helps to attain the goal with fewer losses and in a shorter time. Under contemporary conditions our Armed Forces need discipline which has truly been brought, as expressed by V. I. Lenin, to the highest limits. This obliges the Soviet servicemen to

continue persistently to study the combined-arms regulations, manuals, and other documents which regulate army and navy life. The firm knowledge of these documents and the precise following of their requirements, just as the requirements of Soviet laws, will permit the personnel to perform their service honestly and conscientiously, especially on combat watch, on guard, and on interior detail, to accomplish their duty to the motherland in an exemplary manner, and to maintain firm discipline.

An important direction in party-political work is the broad initiation of socialist competition in the Armed Forces. Relentless observance of the Lenin principles for its organization--ensuring publicity and comparability of results and the possibilities for the practical repetition of leading experience on a mass scale, and moral and material rewarding of those who have distinguished themselves--is a mandatory condition for the effectiveness of the competition. In developing a spirit of competition, it stimulates the men to equal the best people of the Armed Forces--the experts of combat and political training, rated specialists, and masters of military affairs, to follow their good example, to exceed the standards, and to accomplish training combat missions in a quality manner. Models of understanding of public duty, heroism, and selflessness in labor are molded in them. "Socialist competition," stresses Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is the creativity of the masses. In its very essence it is based on the high consciousness and initiative of people. It is this initiative which helps to disclose and put into action production reserves and to raise the effectiveness and quality of work."

Meanwhile, stereotype, formalism, and campaigns have not been completely eliminated in the organization of competition and its direction. At times questions of raising the effectiveness of combat training, its final results, economy, and thrift are lost from view. It is just such omissions which have become the reason why the personnel of the subunit which was discussed above did not completely accomplish the obligations assumed in the competition under the slogan, "For high combat readiness and firm military order!"

Unfortunately blunders are also committed in several other subunits and units and on ships. For example, the possibilities of competition in the molding of a healthy moral climate in the collective are not completely used. Correctly concentrating attention on the skillful mastery of weapons and equipment and on improving combat ability, at times the competitors forget about such circumstances as participation in the struggle for the honor and dignity of the Soviet serviceman and excellent drill ability, that is, about what directly influences the state of military discipline. There can be no putting up with such shortcomings. In the new training year we are to ensure the further scope and high effectiveness of socialist competition in the Armed Forces, actively support the patriotic initiative of its initiators in the services of the Armed Forces, improve competition between subunits, units, and ships, and develop further the movement for leading large unit.

As is known, the main place in party-political work belongs to the ideological-political indoctrination of the personnel and their mobilization for the quality accomplishment of tasks in combat training. Now the main thing in indoctrination is the deepened study and propagandizing of the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress, the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on defense questions, and the decisions of the November (1981) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol

organizations are called upon to bring to the consciousness of each serviceman the tasks of strengthening the country's defensive might and raising the combat potential of his valiant Armed Forces in connection with the aggravation of international tension through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles and, first of all, of the United States, to expose their aggressive intrigues and the hegemonistic aspirations of the Beijing leaders, and to disclose comprehensively the organizational and leading role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the achievements of our people in accomplishing the majestic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

In utilizing the possibilities of an integrated approach to the accomplishment of ideological-indoctrinational tasks, it is necessary to encompass all aspects of military activity by party influence, raise the effectiveness of training-indoctrinational measures conducted in subunits, units, and on ships, and persistently mold in the motherland's defenders an active life's position and a conscientious attitude toward their military duty. In so doing, to correctly consider the nature of contemporary war, the increased requirements for the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, the changes which are taking place in the personnel and in the technical outfitting of the Armed Forces, and the profound mastery of contemporary models of weapons and equipment in compressed times.

In raising the activity and combat vitality of the primary party organizations in every possible way, they should be transformed into a genuine center for daily ideological-indoctrinational work, and it should be persistently seen that they truly become the political nucleus of the troop collectives, are closely linked with the masses of the men, unify them, and delve into all aspects of the life and activity of subunits, units, and ships with knowledge of the matter. The primary duty of the party organizations is to mobilize the communists and all men for the exemplary accomplishment of the missions assigned by the USSR Ministry of Defense for the current training year. The responsibility of each CPSU member and candidate member for the unconditional realization of the party's requirements should be raised and the personal example of the communists in training, service, and discipline should be ensured.

What has been stated pertains first of all to the communists of staffs and directorates who are called upon to lead the struggle for high quality and effectiveness of combat training and to make a weighty contribution to the cause of improving organizational and political work directly in the subunits, that is, where the success of training and indoctrinating the personnel and the success of socialist competition are decided. The staffs should intensify the check of execution of orders, directives, and other guidance documents, strictly monitor the training process, attentively study, generalize and effectively introduce into practice everything that is new and valuable and is generated in troop and naval practice, and should persistently achieve improvement in the ability and coordination of each subunit, each unit, and each ship. As formerly, improvement of the training of staffs as organs of control should be continued and their work style and the activity of the chiefs and specialists of the arms and services should be improved.

The Komsomol organizations can and should make a substantial contribution to the success of combat training. Being the equal of the communists, the Komsomols are required to be models of a zealous attitude toward training and service, to perform their military duty conscientiously, to be in the vanguard of socialist competition,

and to struggle for a worthy greeting for the 19th Komsomol Congress, for outstanding indices in combat and political training, and for firm military discipline and organization.

All this can be attained under the condition of the further strengthening of party leadership of the Komsomol. Delving deeply into the activity of the Komsomol organizations, it is necessary to support and develop their initiative actively, increase the effectiveness of the measures which they conduct, and to help in a party manner to instill in the young defenders of the socialist fatherland personal responsibility for the excellent mastery of combat specialties, the unconditional accomplishment of socialist obligations, and the further strengthening of the combat ability and combat readiness of subunits, units, and ships.

The party and Komsomol organizations are the true and reliable assistants of commanders and their daily support in the struggle for the high quality and effectiveness of combat and political training, unceasing improvement of the personnel's ability, excellent knowledge, and the care and skillful use of weapons and equipment in contemporary battle.

The tempos of combat training among the troops and in the fleets are increasing day after day. The Soviet servicemen see their duty in the exemplary accomplishment of the missions facing them, in accomplishing training plans and programs completely and with high quality, and in realizing socialist obligations unconditionally. In close collaboration with the men of armies of the fraternal member countries in the Warsaw Pact, they are vigilantly following the treacherous intrigues of the imperialist aggressors and their Chinese accomplices and are vigilantly standing guard over the achievements of the Great October and the achievements of socialism and over the peace and security of peoples. The Armed Forces of the Country of Soviets are filled with the resolve to mark the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with high achievements in soldierly labor and to take new positions in the improvement of military skill and raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1981

6367
CSO: 1801/106

ARMED FORCES

OFFICER POLITICAL TRAINING: INDOCTRINATION TASKS DISCUSSED

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 17-28

[Article by Col V. Khrobostov, candidate of historical sciences: "With the Entire Strength of Ideological Influence"; seminar instructions included as part of article]

> [Text] The article is recommended for use in groups for the Marxist-Leninist training of officers when studying the subject, "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Urgent Tasks of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work Under Contemporary Conditions and Ways for its Further Improvement."

At all stages of its heroic history, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has devoted unremitting attention to the improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work. Our victories in communist creation were won to a great extent thanks to the high political consciousness of the working masses for whom Marxist-Leninist theory became a guiding star in the struggle to build a new society.

The 26th CPSU Congress made a big contribution to the development of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism. It armed the communists and the entire people with the strategy and tactics for advancement in the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the period out to 1990 and provided fundamental, specific aims which ensure success in the struggle for the further strengthening of the country's economic and defensive might and the build-up of our society's spiritual potential.

In the ideological and political plane the congress' documents and materials are an important weapon in the communist indoctrination of the workers. They continue and develop all the mainline directions of the party's activity in the molding of the new man. At the same time, they strengthen our positions in the uncompromising struggle against those who try to discredit socialism and its historic achievements.

The congress devoted fixed attention to ideological and political-indoctrinational work. The growth in its role and significance was furthered by the acceleration in the rates of socio-economic development of our society, by completion of the transition to intensive management methods, by a further growth in the education and culture of the Soviet people, and by the sharp aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world arena. The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress defined the

immediate as well as long-range tasks for the party's ideological struggle and point out ways and means for its further improvement.

Our party has organized and is organizing all its ideological and political-indoctrinational work in a close connection with the accomplishment of the urgent tasks of domestic and foreign policy.

As is known, the foreign-policy program of the 26th CPSU Congress has become the most important factor of contemporary international life. It is acquiring special significance under conditions of the aggravation of the international situation caused by the aggressive course of reactionary imperialist forces led by the United States. "In whatever region of the planet 'hot spots' broke out," member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, pointed out in a report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October, "the hand of imperialism's aggressive circles and, first of all, American is sure to be discovered." Well-grounded alarm of the peoples is caused by the active political and military convergence of the present-day leadership of China with these circles and its hegemonistic, anti-Soviet, antisocialist course.

The months which have passed since the congress were marked by the persistent and consistent struggle of the Communist Party and the Soviet government for the realization of the Program of Peace for the 1980's supplemented by other Soviet peaceful initiatives. Taking an active part in the implementation of this program are the fraternal socialist countries which consider it as a common platform of action for the entire socialist commonwealth. The results of the meetings of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev with the leaders of the socialist states which took place in the Crimea in July-August 1981 again confirmed convincingly the firm adherence of the fraternal countries to the cause of peace and the struggle to restrain the arms race and prevent a military conflagration.

Therefore, in the system for ideological and political-indoctrinational measures the explanation of the CPSU's foreign-policy activity which is directed toward the strengthening of the peace and security of peoples, the consolidation of the socialist commonwealth, and the rallying of all peace-loving forces of the planet now rightly occupies a prominent place.

In the practice of indoctrinational work, we cannot fail to consider the nature of imperialism's ideological subversive activities. As was noted at the recent All-Union Conference of Chiefs of Social Sciences Departments, our class enemy and his propaganda and special services unleashed genuine "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Many of their subversive actions are aimed directly at the Soviet youth, including those in the army.

Exposure of bourgeois and revisionist ideology, Maoism, and Zionism and the morals foreign to us is properly acquiring an ever greater relative significance in the indoctrinational activity of political organs, party organizations, and the propaganda activists of the Armed Forces. The field of the struggle of ideas, views, and morals is one of the main sectors where class consciousness, spiritual steadfastness, and the readiness of the Soviet servicemen for the active rebuff of the enemy's ideological subversion are molded.

One of the important tasks of the propagandists which follows from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress consists of bringing to the deep consciousness of the workers and the men of the Soviet Armed Forces the goals and tasks of the party in the area of economic and social development of the USSR and disclosing their scientific nature, realism, and direct link with the interests of our entire multinational people. The necessity for further improvement in the patriotic and international indoctrination of the Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces follows from this task.

And not at all because certain "frictions on national soil" have appeared among us, as the foreign anti-Soviets are trying to "prove." The fraternal friendship of the Soviet peoples is strong as never before. The economic, social, and spiritual life of the republics is developing in a common channel and more and more intensively. But the positive process of the flourishing and convergence of the socialist nations should be reinforced by broad explanatory work and improvement of the indoctrination of the workers and men of the Armed Forces in a spirit of love for our single multinational motherland and the understanding of the necessity for the selfless labor of all its peoples to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union.

The responsibility of the Soviet Armed Forces for the fate of the motherland and the socialist commonwealth and for the fate of peace on earth is increasing under the conditions of the increasing military threat on the part of imperialism. Therefore, in the present difficult international situation the entire system of ideological work in the Armed Forces is directed primarily toward seeing that the Soviet servicemen possess high political vigilance and constantly raise combat readiness in the interests of the reliable defense of the socialist achievements against any encroachments.

The party always devoted unremitting attention to the ideological tempering of the motherland's defenders, considering the tremendous significance of the moral and political factor for victory in contemporary war. This is why, in the complex of measures being implemented by commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations of the Armed Forces to raise combat readiness and military skill, an important role belongs to ideological and political-indoctrinational work. Several special features are inherent in it at the present stage.

In what way are they manifested? First of all, in the fact that in the focus of ideological and political-indoctrinational work are questions connected with raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, improvement of the field, aerial, and sea ability of the personnel, and the further strengthening of discipline, organization, and order as called for by the regulations. All these problems are inseparably linked with the indoctrination, in each serviceman, of a sense of high personal responsibility for the accomplishment of his constitutional duty and for the security of the fatherland.

Another characteristic feature is the increased interest and attention of military personnel to Marxist-Leninist theory, the practice of communist construction, and the methodology of ideological work. The materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on ideological questions have become reference books for our officers which help them to comprehend deeply their role and

place in the accomplishment of the important tasks assigned to the Armed Forces by the party.

Life shows convincingly that the quality and effectiveness of ideological work depend to a great extent on the skillful employment of the integrated method in political, military, moral, legal, and aesthetic indoctrination. The complex approach has become an effective means for improving the political training of the personnel and agitational-propaganda and mass cultural measures. It should be noted that ideological-indoctrinational work provides the greatest return when it is thoroughly planned, is based on scientific recommendations and leading experience, and is closely linked with life and the tasks of combat and political training.

Considering that in the Armed Forces virtually all officers are involved to one degree or another in the ideological-indoctrinational process, special urgency is acquired by the problem of improving their ideological-theoretical and methodological training. Of course, it is not simple to solve it because life now imposes increased requirements on propagandist skill under army and naval conditions. This is caused by the increased general-educational level of the soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers, their broad level of information and horizon, and the complication of the entire training and indoctrinational process in recent years. And a substantial rejuvenation has occurred in recent years amidst the officer personnel, especially in the regiment-division element.

All this poses the task of daily improvement of indoctrinational work with the officers and raising the quality of their training for commanders, political organs, party organizations, and the ideological activists as their primary task. In the end, as V. I. Lenin stressed, this is necessary for purposes of mastering theory in such a way that communism is not something learned by heart but would be somthing that each one has reasoned out independently and would be those conclusions which are inevitable from the viewpoint of contemporary education (see "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 41, p 306).

The 26th CPSU Congress required that all party organizations continue work on raising the effectiveness of indoctrination and on restructuring all sectors and spheres of ideological work. The basic directions for improving ideological-indoctrinational work and specific ways to increase its effectiveness in the Armed Forces were clearly defined by the decisions of the party congress, party and government documents, and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev as well as by the corresponding orders and directives of the Minister of Defense of the USSR and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

To attain a great tie with life and with the accomplishment of administrative and political tasks--this is the first and necessary condition for raising the effectiveness of ideological work. As is known, V. I. Lenin taught us to see this tie in the fact that propaganda and agitation help to analyze and disclose facts of contemporaneity from positions of leading theory and party policy and direct people to the solution of specific problems. Under army and fleet conditions to tie propaganda to life means using the entire arsenal of its means to direct the men daily toward the further raising of combat readiness and mobilizing them for the improvement of soldierly skill. It is important to be able to explain the tie of general theoretical and political lines with specific tasks facing the military collectives, directing

the efforts of people toward overcoming shortcomings and helping each one to find his place in the common formation.

Propaganda and agitation should not avoid difficult subjects and should not be afraid to touch the so-called acute questions. Our strength is in the truth, in how honestly and boldly the communists speak the truth however unpleasant it may be, V. I. Lenin pointed out. These Lenin words completely retain their timeliness.

The forms and methods of political-indoctrinational work should meet contemporary spiritual demands and the interests of the Soviet people. For the effectiveness of ideological influence is determined not only by the content of the propaganda, but also by the skill of its conduct. This is why the party poses the question that ideological work among the masses be conducted in a lively and interesting manner, without hackneyed phrases and a standard set of ready formulas.

At the present stage, the interests of further improvement in ideological work require turning the entire propaganda apparatus toward the main strategic task--toward work with a person, toward his concerns, spiritual requirements, and interests. And here, it is very important to understand that this should be attained without waiting for special instructions but using the basic lines and recommendations of the party as applicable to the specific conditions of the collective, including the military collective. This, in turn, requires the broader study of public opinion and the ability to make a profound analysis of the demands and requirements of the masses and to introduce the corresponding adjustments to the forms and methods of indoctrinational activity. We are also speaking about improving the use of the material base for propaganda and agitation and the forces and means of spiritual influence on a person. Improvement of all elements of ideological work in no way means breaking the indoctrinational system which has been formed and discarding preceding experience. It presumes their creative development in accordance with new conditions and new tasks.

In beginning to implement the aims of the 26th Party Congress, commanders, political organs, and party organizations were guided by the almost two-years experience in realizing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," which permitted attaining certain favorable results in ideological practice.

A brilliant example of the consistent and purposeful ideological work can rightly be considered to be the activity of commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations during the "Zapad [West]-81" exercises. Here our entire mechanism for ideological-political influence on the personnel underwent a comprehensive check. Lecturers from the political organs worked in the large units, units, and on ships, while a numerous detachment of agitators and political information specialists worked directly in the subunits. Such effective forms as common political training days and meetings between the men and Armed Forces veterans and local party and Soviet workers were skillfully used under field conditions.

Central and local newspapers were delivered to the units and ships daily, while pamphlets, booklets, and leaflets were published by the political organs of the districts and the fleet. Work was conducted in indoctrinating the men in heroic traditions and political information sessions were organized at all stages. Political lessons were conducted systematically, and during the exercise period--political hours.

Unquestionably, the possibilities of skillfully organized ideological work were graphically demonstrated in the high political maturity and volitional qualities displayed by the participants in the exercises and in the readiness of the men reliably to defend the socialist fatherland. It is believed that the experience of the exercises deserves broad dissemination.

The central link in the entire system of ideological-political indoctrination is political training. In the course of it a communist world outlook, high moral fiber, and an active life's position are molded in the workers and in the men of the Armed Forces.

"In party education," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the main problem perhaps is its results. What do we wish to achieve? We want party policy to merge with the activity of the masses and that party education teach people, speaking in the words of V. I. Lenin, 'to act as communism actually requires.' In other words, we are speaking of actually achieving the unity of the party's ideological-theoretical, political-indoctrinational, organizational, and administrative work."

In many units, large units, military educational institutions, and installations additional lecture cycles on the most difficult questions, theoretical conferences and talks, the preparation of abstracts and scientific reports, the discussion of publications on military-political problems, individual and group consultations, and meetings with delegates of the 26th CPSU Congress, personnel from local party and soviet organs, production leaders, and figures of science, culture, and art are being used more and more widely in the interests of raising the effectiveness of political training.

The improvement of political training, just as of ideological work as a whole, has a beneficial influence on the further intensification of ideological tempering of officer personnel and of all personnel and contributes to an improvement in combat training and service and the strengthening of the solidarity of troop collectives, organization, and discipline.

There is much that is instructive in the conduct of ideological work in the large units and units where officers S. Belyayev, Yu. Berdyshev, and V. Abramov are the political officers. Here commanders, political officers, and party organizations achieve clarity in its planning and in ensuring the unity of political, military, moral, and legal indoctrination. Strict quality control of indoctrinational measures has been instituted. The training of ideological activists has been improved. The results of the past training year have been thoroughly analyzed. All this permits raising the ideological tempering of the personnel to a new stage and attaining a high ideological and methodological level of the measures being conducted.

Unquestionably, leading experience is a good base for the further raising of the quality and effectiveness of ideological work and intensifying its influence on the accomplishment of the tasks facing the Armed Forces. Therefore, it is important to consolidate and multiply everything favorable which has been accumulated in ideological-indoctrinational work and in the organization of political training of all categories of servicemen, workers, and employees in the last training year so

as to develop the political and labor enthusiasm of the broad masses of servicemen caused by the 26th Party Congress.

An analysis of the results of the training year just completed shows that ideological work still does not meet contemporary requirements everywhere and is not always closely linked with the accomplishment of the tasks facing the large units, units, and ships. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of party training in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," pointed out that the increased general educational and political level of the communists, their level of information, spiritual demands, and professional interests are still poorly considered. A lively exchange of opinions, creative discussion, and a deep analysis of the urgent questions and acute problems which disturb the listeners are often missing on lessons. These shortcomings are also encountered at times in the practice of ideological work and political training in the army and the fleet.

Individual political organs and party organizations still devote little attention to the comprehensive improvement of the training process and do not see that knowledge of theory and party policy are transformed into a guide to action. The required ideological-theoretical level of agitation-propaganda work and lecture propaganda is far from always attained. In a number of lectures worked out by organizational as well as ad hoc propagandists, at times the wealth of ideas in the works of V. I. Lenin is poorly used, few scientific generalizations are drawn, and the content of concepts, terms, and categories employed is not disclosed.

Much is still to be done in accomplishing the important assignment of the party's Central Committee--to raise the indoctrinational role of the Armed Forces as a school of labor and military ability, moral purity and bravery, patriotism, and comradeship.

Improvement of ideological work and intensification of its effectiveness are linked to a great extent with raising the level of its scientific character. In practice, this means that communists and all categories of servicemen should conscientiously and deeply master the essence of Marxist-Leninist science, knowledge of the objective laws of social development, and the methodological principles for the knowledge of reality.

Unfortunately, in ideological practice one of its leading principles--aggesssiveness--is not always used. It consists, first of all, in the skillful demonstration of the achievements and advantages of real socialism and in assertion of the clear understanding that the new society is blazing an historic trail for all peoples of the planet for whom the experience of socialist construction in the USSR serves as a kind of guiding star.

At the same time, aggressiveness means an uncompromising, demonstrative struggle with bourgeois ideology, with remnants in the consciousness, and with antisocial manifestations in the behavior of people. And under army conditions--with violations of the requirements of the oath and regulations and low social activity of individual servicemen. Aggressiveness in the practical activity of the fighters on the ideological front is inseparably linked with truthfulness, sincerity, a clear class evaluation of all events of domestic and international life, and the ability to answer the most difficult and pointed questions clearly, in a well-

reasoned manner, and convincingly and not avoid them. This, stressed Comrade M. A. Suslov at the All-Union Conference of Chiefs of Social Sciences Departments, is the main strength of our communist propaganda in the struggle with the intrigues of the ideological enemies.

The most important task of political training and party studies now consists in arming communists and all personnel with the knowledge of revolutionary theory and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU, helping to understand the present and see the future, approaching it with conscientious, creative labor, and instilling in the men the striving to live and struggle in the Leninist, communist manner.

In accordance with this task, thematic and training plans have been structured for the political training of all categories of personnel for the 1982 and 1983 training years. The main direction in accordance with which the improvement of political training, party studies, and economic education is accomplished is the enrichment of their content and making them more topical.

In accordance with the training plans, on lessons in the system of political training and party studies main attention in the new training year has been devoted to the deep and integral mastery of Marxism-Leninism as a constantly developing international teaching and an integral system of philosophical, economic, and social views and to the creative study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, the heroic history of our party, and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other party leaders.

In their practical activity, propagandists should attain the firm mastery of the ideas and provisions of the summary report by the Central Committee, the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, and the basic directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state by the men, and indoctrinate the personnel in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, combat collaboration with the armies of the fraternal countries, and implacability toward bourgeois, Maoist, and revisionist ideology. In the new training year the mainline task of political education remains explaining to the personnel the positions of the congress on defense questions and the necessity to raise vigilance even higher and strengthen the combat potential of the Armed Forces and their readiness to defend the motherland and the achievements of communism and rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism, and all antisocialist forces.

As practice shows, the effectiveness of ideological and political-indoctrinational work among the troops and the fleet is raised when its center is shifted directly to the small units. This is especially important for those collectives which are performing combat watch, are accomplishing other combat missions, and are located far from their places of permanent disposition. Improvement of the propaganda of ethical standards of behavior of the men, the professional ethics of warrant officers [praporshchi.. and michman] and officers, examples of servicemen's active life's position, leading experience in combat training and service, and the growing role of socialist competition in military and moral indoctrination are extremely urgent.

In the accomplishment of the varied tasks of ideological work, the conduct of common political training days has great significance. They have rightfully gained authority in units and on ships. The popularity of political training days is not only in the

very fact that the men attend the oral presentations of the command personnel on timely, political subjects. The listeners, as they say, can obtain a competent answer to the questions of interest to them first hand. They often turn to the lecturers and speakers with various types of requests and desires, being confident that everything said will be heard and considered. Unquestionably, the communist-leaders also gain much from such contact, feeling directly the moral climate of the subunit, catching the mood, and delving into the needs of the servicemen.

In examining questions of ideological-political, military, and moral indoctrination, we cannot fail to note the special significance of the skillful use of individual forms of work. Success in indoctrination will not be attained without it. To see everyone and each one, to work with all and with each one separately--the main line of work with the subordinates of commanders and political officers and of all those who participate in the indoctrination of the serviceman passes namely here, it is believed.

In determining the system of measures directed toward improving ideological work, the 26th CPSU Congress turned attention to the improvement of the activity of the means of mass information. Under the conditions of the Armed Forces there are the richest opportunities for their successful use for indoctrination purposes. Today thousands of Officers' Houses and soldier and seaman clubs with radio sets are functioning in the Armed Forces. The installation of television in individual garrisons in the eastern part of the country and in the groups of forces is continuing. The book stock of the libraries numbers 120 million copies. Tremendous editions of central newspapers as well as of district and local newspapers reach the troops and the fleet each day.

Thus the army and the fleet have a large arsenal of means for ideological influence on the personnel. But is everything being done so that the publications of the district newspaper or large-circulation newspapers, radio broadcasts of the local radio center, and cinema viewings in the clubs and Officers Houses serve as a subject for a serious talk with the men by the propagandists on the varied problems of foreign and domestic policy and army and fleet life? There still are many reserves here. Much is also to be done to raise the role of the cultural and educational institutions in the communist and military indoctrination of the personnel, in the organization of their leisure time, and in methodological work with the numerous propagandist activists.

A subject of special attention of commanders and political organs is ideological work with officers. An important role here is allotted to Marxist-Leninist training. To raise the quality of the lessons, ever wider use is being made of the problem method of instruction which ensures the close link between theory and practical tasks, and more attention is being devoted to the improvement of the officers' independent studies.

Very much depends on the correct selection of propagandists and their training and being informed. For the propagandist, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted at the 26th Party Congress, is the main figure in the system of party training. What the seminars, political schools, and universities will be depends namely on him to a great extent: will they be a place where boredom reigns at times, where only the prescribed hours are "served" or, on the contrary, will they become actual centers of living party thought and word everywhere?

This is why the Soviet Minister of Defense and the Chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy require that the most erudite and authoritative officers, generals, and admirals as well as communists from among workers and employees who are capable of conducting the propagandizing of Marxist-Leninist theory and party policy creatively and easily be appointed propagandists in the various forms of political training, party studies, and economic education.

The methodological training of propagandists requires special attention. At assemblies and seminars and by personal instruction, they should be armed with the knowledge of social psychology, pedagogy, and logic and they should be taught to present theoretical propositions convincingly and enthusiastically and make wider use of the richest possibilities of technical means of propaganda, the cinema, television, literature, and art, and the possibilities of army and fleet cultural and educational institutions and reference-information centers. Daily practice requires that all propagandists master active work forms and methods which contribute to the spiritual growth of the listeners. The accomplishment of this task is seen in the improved informing of the propagandists, the organization of regular presentations of the corresponding commanders and chiefs and their political deputies before them, and in the generalization and propagandizing of the experience of the best fighters on the ideological front.

Thus, the tasks for the improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress are very broad and many-faceted. Their accomplishment requires of commanders, political organs, party organizations, and all ideological activists energetic, purposeful, and genuinely creative activity.

Recommendations for the Seminar

The seminar on the subject, "The 26th CPSU Congress on strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and the molding of the new man," will permit the students to have a clearer understanding of the meaning of the concept "way of life," its real content, and the nature of influence on the development of the personality, including the personality of the Soviet serviceman.

It is recommended that the following basic questions be brought up for discussion: 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Soviet way of life as a great achievement of socialism. The basic features and radical contrast of the socialist to the bourgeois way of life. 2. Basic trends in strengthening the material and spiritual bases of the socialist way of life and the molding of the new man under contemporary conditions. 3. The 26th CPSU Congress on the molding of the new men as a conscientious worker, a man of high political style, patriot, and internationalist. 4. Tasks of the officer personnel in the further intensification of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces and instilling in the men an active life's position and high moral-political and combat qualities.

After the leader's introductory word, it is expedient to hear the paper, "The 26th CPSU Congress on the completion of the restructuring of social relations in the period of developed socialism on collective bases which are internally inherent to the new system."

In examining the first question, it should be noted that the concepts "way of life" and "tenor of life" are constantly encountered in the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin. The ideas of the classics of Marxisism-Leninism on the socialist, and then, the communist way of life are an organic part of their revolutionary teaching.

The socialist way of life was formed as a fundamentally new social phenomenon for the first time in the Soviet country. Socialism, having confirmed new production relations, also creates "new, higher forms of human society..." (V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 26, p 40). Today all the economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual achievements of developed socialism are concentrated as if in focus in the Soviet socialist way of life.

The socialist way of life is characterized by such features as collectivism, humanism, democratism, internationalism, and social optimism. These features permeate the labor, living conditions, culture, public and political life, and all aspects of people's activity in a socialist society. The essence of these features and their content and significance are examined in sufficient detail in the article by V. Gubenko, "The Creative People's Way of Life," published in No 14 of our journal for this year.

Attention should be turned to the following basic point. The way of life cannot be identified with standard of living. It must be remembered that the concept "standard of living" reflects chiefly the quantitative aspect of the well-being of people while the concept "way of life" encompasses the entire complex of quantitative and qualitative characteristics of well-being and, primarily, the nature and content of a person's requirements.

The popular wisdom says: everything is learned in comparison. A comparison of the actual conditions in which people live will permit the graphic understanding of the most important and the most essential in contrasting social systems and seeing the basic difference of the socialist way of life from the bourgeois way of life. First of all, inherent in socialism is the socio-economic unity of the way of life of the entire society and of the components of its classes and social groups, nations and nationalities. There is not and cannot be a single way of life within a bourgeois society which is divided into antagonistic classes. Here, as V. I. Lenin noted, "each social stratum has its own 'manner of living,' its own customs, its own inclinations" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 25, p 342). The conclusion drawn by F. Engels that the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are "two absolutely different peoples" accurately characterizes the life of a bourgeois society in our time, too. This is evidenced by the growing polarization of incomes in the capitalist countries, the striking contrast between the housing conditions of the poor and the bourgeoisie, the growth of parasitism among the ruling classes, and so forth. Vivid comparisons between life in the USSR and life in the United States are drawn by the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, Gus Hall, in the foreword to the pamphlet, "We are Optimists," which was reprinted by the journal KOMMUNIST in No 10 for this year.

In the course of the discussion of the second question, a broad opportunity is presented for an analysis of the party's economic and social program for the 11th Five-Year Plan and the period out to 1990 from the viewpoint of its influence on

strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life. Here it is important to note a phenomenon such as the intensification of the social trend in the development of the economy and its even greater turning toward the accomplishment of tasks in raising the people's standard of living. The party's social program, which is developing in close unity with the economic program, has the goal of creating an entire complex of necessary material conditions for the vital activity of people and developing a way of life which corresponds to mature socialism.

We should also examine from this standpoint the tasks put forth at the 26th Party Congress for the further development of popular education, literature and art, physical culture and sport, and medical service for the population. Only with a specific level of development of these important components of the party's social program can a make-up of the personality which is desirable for us and its way of life oriented on communist ideals be formed.

It is also important to stress the role of science in the production of spiritual as well as material wealth. It influences more and more strongly the world outlook, way of thinking, value orientations, and the relation of the personality to the riches of culture. The contribution of Marxist-Leninist social science to the transformation of society's spiritual life is especially significant. It contains the richest store of knowledge without the assimilation of which--and the party congress and decrees of the CPSU Central Committee direct us toward this--man is unable to understand questions of social development and become a conscientious participant in the historic process.

An important aspect of social relations are the relations of distribution. As is known, all the wealth on our society is distributed in two ways--depending on the quantity and quality of each worker's labor, and through public consumption funds. The latter further the strengthening of the principle of collectivism in the socialist way of life and strengthen the social confidence of the Soviet people. At the same time, it is necessary to stress the significance of the correct and objective evaluation of each one's labor contribution to the common cause. "Conscientious workers should be encouraged in every possible way," it is pointed out in the Central Committee's summary report, "slackers and bad workmen should be left no loopholes for a good life with useless work. Whoever wants to live better must work more and better" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], p 59). This formulation of the problem is the key to the complete implementation of the principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of labor and the strengthening of the labor nature of our way of life.

The third question of the seminar should be examined in the context of strengthening material and spiritual foundations of the socialist way of life. Here, basic significance is had by the understanding of the fact that "success in indoctrination is ensured only when it rests upon the strong foundation of socio-economic policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," p 63). It is namely successes in economic and cultural construction which create the basis for the development of the personality and molding the new man. And the word, as one of the powerful means of indoctrination, brings the desired result only when it is not separated from deed, from actual reality. Otherwise, the effectiveness of ideological and political-indoctrinational work is reduced and its separation from life occurs.

The innovative approach of the party's 26th Congress to questions of indoctrination should also be seen in the fact that it considered them in a close connection with the development of social relations, the socialist way of life, and the tense struggle in the international arena. These questions are touched on in a practical manner from various aspects in all sections of the CPSU Central Committee's summary report.

The central link in the upbringing of the new man is his labor activity It is necessary to analyze which socio-economic tasks were posed by the 26th Party Congress to improve the production conditions of labor and to change its nature and how this affects the productivity of labor, labor discipline, and the transformation of labor into the first vital requirement of each one.

It is also no less important to examine such problems as the relationship of personal and public interests and the formation of a person's reasonable requirements. They have special significance in the plane of improving our way of life. As the 26th CPSU Congress boldly showed, the party's social policy is characterized by the increasing planned development of the material as well as spiritual requirements of the people. In this regard, the provision of material wealth is now considered as a necessary precondition for a full-blooded and interesting spiritual life, that is, orientation on the spiritual requirements of the personality is becoming the leading trend in the development of our tenor of life.

In examining the tasks for the molding of the new man, it is also necessary to turn attention to the the way to conduct indoctrinational work so as not to permit relapses of a narrow-minded, petty bourgeois psychology and to combat other negative phenomena successfully.

Discussion of the fourth question permits the students to understand more deeply the essence and content as well as the forms and methods for the realization of the indoctrinational role of the Soviet Armed Forces and to disclose the special features in the manifestation of our way of life in the troop collectives.

Questions of strengthening the country's defensive capability, raising the combat power of the Armed Forces, indoctrinating the men, and improving their living conditions are inseparably linked with the economic, socio-political, and cultural transformations which are being accomplished in our country. The people and the party, having a fatherly concern for the motherland's defenders, are providing them with everything necessary for fruitful training and service and the maintenance of constant combat readiness. It is important to disclose the requirements of the Soviet constitution and the 26th Party Congress for the Armed Forces and what is general and specific in the way of life of the Soviet servicemen.

On the seminar, it is possible to examine the varied processes which characterize the life of the military collective and the mutual relations between servicemen. Such an analysis will permit drawing conclusions which are directed toward strengthening the bonds of troop comradeship, the unity of the collective, the strengthening of discipline, and raising the effectiveness of indoctrinational work.

It should be stressed that the molding influence of military service on the personality is realized in the process of daily organizational and indoctrinational

activity of commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations. The contemporary stage of social development imposes increasing requirements on the quality and effectiveness of this activity. The generalized experience of work on the further strengthening of the molding role of military service is contained in the materials of the conference of the leading command and political personnel of the Armed Forces which were published in No 14 of our journal for last year.

The core of the entire matter of indoctrination consists of the ideological tempering of the men and the molding of a communist world outlook in them. The profound understanding of party policy, the ability to see in the surrounding reality the process of realization of communist ideals, the striving to follow them and to defend them resolutely and firmly--all this serves as the base for the generation and consolidation of the lofty ideological-political and moral-combat qualities of a serviceman's personality.

In the course of the seminar, it is also necessary to examine such an important direction in strengthening the molding influence of military service as the improvement of the organization and the more complete use of the indoctrinational aspects of soldierly labor. Under socialism it steps forth as socially useful to the highest degree and enjoys national esteem and respect. This also determines the attitude toward it as toward a matter of honor, valor, and glory. In the course of soldierly labor the men not only master the most difficult equipment and weapons, but they also acquire volitional tempering, persistence in the attainment of a goal, endurance, bravery, lofty combat activity, and other valuable qualities. Here, special molding significance is had by exercises, missile launchings, flights, sea and ocean cruises, combat watch, and all lessons conducted in an atmosphere as close as possible to one of combat.

The intensification of the indoctrinational role of military service is directly dependent on the strengthening of military discipline--the most important element of combat readiness. The tremendous social significance and importance of the missions being accomplished by the Armed Forces requires exceptional clarity, precision, and expedition from each serviceman. It is appropriate to focus the attention of the participants in the seminar on questions of the personal example of commanders and political officers in observing the laws of military service and the moral standards of Soviet society. The officer is called upon to mold the spiritual aspect of his subordinates by his entire mode of life, loyalty to duty, industriousness, comradeship, and honesty, carrying them along by word and deed and irreproachable behavior in service and in way of life.

It is important to examine the conditions for the effectiveness of political-indoctrinational work: raising its scientific and organizational level, effectiveness and aggressiveness, and activity and combat vitality in propagandizing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism, in affirming the principles and standards of communist morality, and in exposing hostile ideology and views and morals foreign to our way of life. This is also the constant improvement of the ideological-theoretical and methodological training of all categories of indoctrinators and organizational and ad hoc propagandists; it is also the combination of ideological-indoctrinational measures with organizational measures which are directed toward the high-quality accomplishment of plans for combat and

political training, the maintenance of order as prescribed by the regulations in the units and on the ships, and the strengthening of military discipline.

The center of indoctrinational influence and, consequently, the main place for the conduct of political-indoctrinational work in all its basic forms is the company and the subunits equal to it. In this connection, a conversation about the importance of the active activity of primary party and Komsomol organizations is obvious. Conducting thoroughly prepared and well-planned collective measures in close unity with painstaking individual work, they should encompass with their continuous influence everything with which the military collective lives, react to problems which arise efficiently and effectively, and concentrate efforts on those sectors where the success of the matter is decided.

The main lever for raising the ideological level and effectiveness of indoctrinational work remains the integrated approach which ensures the close unity of ideological-political, military, moral, and legal indoctrination. Composite influence on the serviceman's personality in the course of military service dictates the employment of those methods for the organization and conduct of indoctrinational work which correspond to today's level of political, professional-technical, and general-cultural training of the personnel. Increasing significance is being acquired by the quality, pithy aspect of measures and active and dynamic forms of work with the men. Motion pictures, television, radio, and various technical means for instruction and propaganda are being employed more and more widely in the indoctrinational process. The proportion of independent work of servicemen on mastering various fields of knowledge is increasing.

All this contributes to the molding of an active life's position and lofty moral-political and combat qualities in the men and transforms the service years in the Armed Forces into a genuine school of citizenship, a school for growing up, and a school of life.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Marx, K., "Theses on Feuerbach." In Marx, K. and Engels, F., "Sochineniya" [Works], Vol 3, pp 1-4.

2. Marx, K. and Engels, F., "German Ideology." "Sochineniya," Vol 3, pp 19, 24, 29, 36, 44, 448-449.

3. Lenin, V. I., "Great Initiative." "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 39, pp 12-26.

4. Lenin, V. I., "Tasks for the Youth Unions." "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 41, pp 298-318.

5. "Programma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union], Part 2, sections II and IV, Politizdat, 1978.

6. "O dal'neyshem uluchshenii ideologicheskoy, politiko-vospitatel'noy raboty" [On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Indoctrinational Work], Decree of the CPSU Central Committee of 26 April 1979. Politizdat, 1979.

7. "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990." "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 176-184.

8. Brezhnev, L. I., "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy." "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 31-37, 44-49, 52-67, 75-79.

9. Brezhnev, L. I., "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Urgent Problems in the Ideological Work of the CPSU], Vol 2, pp 387-408.

10. Tikhonov, N. A., "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990." "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS," pp 103-107.

11. Suslov, M. A., "Delo vsey partii" [A Matter for the Entire Party]. Report at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers 16 October 1979. Politizdat, 1979.

12. Ustinov, D. F., "Izbrannyye rechi i stat'yi" [Selected Speeches and Articles], Politizdat, 1979, pp 278-291.

13. Yepishev, A. A., "Ideologicheskaya rabota v Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Silakh" [Ideological Work in the Soviet Armed Forces], Voyenizdat, 1979, pp 89-129.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennikh Sil", 1981

6367
CSO: 1801/106

INSTRUCTOR GUIDE FOR INDOCTRINATION ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 74-81

[Article by Capt 1st Rank N. Minayev, doctor of historical sciences, professor: "Socialist Competition in the Armed Forces"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] The study of this subject will permit the students to have a deeper understanding of the essence and significance of the Lenin principles of socialist competition and the party's requirements for its organization and the contemporary stage of communist construction, and to be imbued with a sense of personal responsibility for the accomplishment of their obligations.

Six hours are allotted for the lesson. It is recommended that this time be distributed as follows: envision two hours for a lecture (account), two--for independent work, and two--for a seminar (talk).

It is expedient to treat the following questions /in the lecture (account)/; 1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the role of socialist competition in the building of communism. 2. Socialist competition--an important means for raising the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces. 3. It is the duty of each serviceman to participate actively in socialist competition.

/In a brief introduction/ it is necessary to note that our people are giving all their strength and energy to the successful accomplishment of socio-economic tasks decreed by the 26th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people must accomplish them in a difficult international situation. Aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States are striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries. For this purpose, they are sabotaging the peace-loving initiatives proposed by the states of the socialist commonwealth, initiated an unprecedented arms race, and building up the NATO bloc's strategic offensive might in every possible way.

Proclaiming many regions of the world to be a sphere of its "vital interests," the Washington administration is consciously fanning hot spots of tension and openly encouraging acts of international brigandage and banditry. Imperialism, and first of all American, is striving come what may to undermine the bases of the social system in the socialist countries. Evidence of this is its unceasing attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Poland. Such rash actions are creating a threat

to the peace and security of the peoples. They have already led to a slow-down in the process of detente and worsened the political climate on the planet as a whole.

Under conditions of the increasing military danger on the part of imperialism and its Chinese stooges, our party and government are tirelessly concerned about the further strengthening of the Soviet state's defensive capability and raising the combat might of its Armed Forces. The defenders of the motherland are living with the same thoughts and aspirations as their people. They realize with pride that a mission of historic significance has been entrusted to them--to defend reliably the revolutionary achievements of socialism and peace on earth and not to forget for a minute the necessity to maintain the combat readiness of the troops and naval forces at the level of the requirements imposed by the 26th CPSU Congress. In this, the men are actively assisted by socialist competition. Competition serves as a good means for further improvement of combat skill, strengthening the discipline of the personnel, and mobilizing the soldiers, seamen, sergeants, and petty officers for selfless soldierly labor in the name of communism.

1. V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Role of Socialist Competition in the Building of Communism.

In presenting the material on the first question, it should be stressed that socialist competition was born with the victory of the Great October. /"The revolutionary transformations of reality and the changes in the social character of labor,"/ it is pointed out in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On the 50th anniversary of the first five-year plan for the development of the USSR's national economy," /"called into being such a new social phenomenon as socialist competition--the relations of labor rivalry and comradely mutual assistance engendered by the historic creativity of the masses and the scientifically organized Communist Party."/

The theoretical principles and practical problems of competition were worked out by V. I. Lenin. The leader of our party and state showed convincingly that only under conditions of socialism will the popular masses obtain real possibilities for the development of creative initiative and the manifestation genuine social activity. "Socialism not only does not extinguish competition," wrote Vladimir Il'ich, "but, on the contrary for the first time creates the opportunity to employ it really /widely/, really on a /mass/ scale, and to actually draw the majority of the workers into the arena of such work where they can show what they are, develop their abilities, and discover the talents of which there is an entire spring in the people and which capitalism trampled, suppressed, and stifled by thousands and millions" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 35, p 195).

The works of V. I. Lenin and the decisions of party congresses and the plenums of its Central Committee disclose comprehensively the essence, content, and role of socialist competition and generalize the tremendous experience of its organization at all stages of socialist construction in our country. Vladimir Il'ich correctly saw in it a powerful motive force for the development of Soviet society. "...The organization of competition on socialist lines," wrote V. I. Lenin, "should be one of the most important and most noble tasks in the reorganization of society" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 36, p 151).

Next it should be noted that publicity, comparability of results, the possibility of repeating the experience of the leaders, and comradely mutual assistance pertain to the Lenin principles of socialist competition. In the initial version of the article, "The Next Tasks of Soviet Power," V. I. Lenin wrote: "It now only remains for us to organize the competition, that is, to provide publicity..., second, to ensure comparability of results..., third, to ensure the possibility of the practical repetition of experience...,--to ensure the possibility of the exchange of those material forces--and human forces--which manifested themselves in the best way..." ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 36, pp 152-153).

According to Vladimir Il'ich's thoughts, competition should be mass and encompass all the toilers of society. Only the participation of millions of workers in the selfless heroic struggle to multiply the public wealth, taught V. I. Lenin, will ensure the victory of socialism. In which regard, he did not limit the sphere of action of competition by the framework of material production alone. Competition is called upon, along with raising the productivity of labor, to further the rise in the cultural-technical level of the workers and their education and conscientiousness and to bring them up in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. This is why by competition V. I. Lenin meant the new attitude toward labor and the new discipline necessary to attain the highest productivity of labor--the decisive condition for the victory of the new social system.

Thus, socialist competition is one of the most mass forms for the manifestation of the workers' creative activity. Its essence consists of the most complete disclosure of the creative possibilities by the personality and the collective on the basis of labor rivalry and comradely mutual assistance.

2. Socialist Competition--An Important Means for Raising the Combat Readiness of the Troops and Naval Forces

In beginning to present the material for the second question, it should be pointed out that socialist competition in the Soviet Armed Forces is based entirely on the Lenin behests and principles. Its main goal is to mobilize the men for selfless soldierly labor and the successful accomplishment of the tasks in combat and political training.

Competition has its own special features under the conditions of the Armed Forces. This is explained by the fact that the entire life and activity of the Armed Forces personnel are strictly regulated by the requirements of the military oath and the military regulations, the corresponding manuals and instructions, and the orders and instructions of commanders and chiefs. At the same time, the essence of the servicemen's socialist competition has no fundamental differences from the essence of the competition of all our country's workers. It was well expressed by the words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--to work better today than yesterday and better tomorrow than today.

Next it is necessary to tell the students about the main tasks of socialist competition in the Armed Forces. They are:

--raising the effectiveness of the training and indoctrination process, the high-quality accomplishment of plans for combat training and combat training missions,

overaccomplishment of the standards for combat work, improvement of combat skill, and the attainment of excellent indices in combat and political training by the servicemen, subunits, troop units, and ships;

--a further reduction in the times to bring the subunits, troop units, and ships to combat readiness, exemplary maintenance of armament, improvement in the quality of prescribed maintenance work and other types of servicing, raising rating qualifications, mastery of allied specialties, initiation of rationalizer and invention work, and the development and improvement of the training-material base;

--the struggle for the honor, dignity, irreproachable behavior, exemplary external appearance, and military bearing of the servicemen, their observance of the standards of communist morality and the military ethic, the strengthening of friendship and military comradeship, and rendering mutual assistance in training;

--raising the political and cultural level of the personnel, the development of their activity in social life and mass cultural and sports work; the training of badge-winners for the military sports complex, rated sportsmen, and masters of sport.

--improvement of the material and living support for the personnel, the economy of military and people's property, the efficient use and economic expenditure of material and technical resources, and the maintenance of military cantonments, barracks, parks, and training and other installations in an exemplary condition.

Commanders (chiefs) together with political organs and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations with the active participation of the staffs step forth as the organizers of competition in the Armed Forces.

Socialist competition is conducted between servicemen, squads, platoons, companies, battalions, and subunits equal to them, and regiments and ships--within the large unit or force. The movement for the title of leading large unit or force is initiated in the military district, group of forces, fleet, or in the service of the Armed Forces.

On political lessons with the railroad troops and military construction detachments and units the special features in the organization of socialist competition which are inherent in them should be examined. The main content of the competition here is the struggle for the successful realization of production plans, raising the efficiency of production and the quality of construction work, accomplishment of tasks for the growth in the productivity of labor, the introduction of leading forms for its organization, improvement of professional skill, strengthening labor discipline, reduction of the times and lowering the costs of construction and assembly work, the timely putting of installations and structures into operation, the strict observance of an economy regime and the efficient use of material and technical resources, raising the style of production, and the movement for the title of shock workers and collectives of communist labor.

3. Participating Actively in Socialist Competition is the Duty of Each Serviceman

In disclosing the third question, the leader of the lesson stresses that competition in the subunits has special significance under army conditions. It is namely here

that the combat skill of the men is directly forged, their professional skills and ability develop, and ideological-political tempering is accomplished. Here everything is in sight. People accomplish assigned tasks together and help one another. This contributes to the publicity of the competition, comparability of results, and the possibility of repeating the experience of the best.

Socialist competition presumes, first of all, the healthy comradely rivalry of the men with one another in the squad, crew, and section. The basis for working out individual obligations are the specific tasks in combat and political training. As was already noted, it is a very important and serious matter to determine in a well thought out manner a strained and, at the same time, practicable task which the soldier or seaman will accomplish in the forthcoming training period. But this is only the start of the important work. The main thing is to work assiduously, accomplishing the obligations which have been adopted in practice, and to be true to one's word.

In the course of combat training competition, and this must be stressed once again, is directed first of all toward the excellent accomplishment of training combat missions and standards. Competing for tasks and standards, the men graphically see the best examples in the mastery of weapons and combat equipment, learn how to save time when working out various procedures, and grasp directly the experience of the leaders. Competition helps to accomplish successfully the most difficult tasks in combat training and to raise combat readiness steadily.

The adoption of specific individual obligations such as the following when accomplishing combat training missions justifies itself: to hit the target with the first round, launch, or pass; to exceed the established standard; to accomplish one's duties in an exemplary manner when performing combat watch and guard and duty-watch services; to accomplish prescribed maintenance work with high quality; to operate skillfully with an incomplete section or crew. Obligations of this type give the competition a more dynamic, purposeful character.

In the course of the competition, special attention should be devoted to the young servicemen. They need assistance to join the formation more rapidly and they should be inculcated with the interest to master a military specialty and the striving for comradely competition. As a rule, the young servicemen in the leading subunits are assisted by soldiers and seamen who were called to service earlier and who render support to their junior comrades in everything.

Soldiers, seamen, sergeants and petty officers who are experts of combat and political training during two continuous periods are awarded the badges "Excellent Armyman," "Excellent Navyman," "Excellent Airman", and "Excellent Military Builder" and they are given preference in the established order when entering military educational institutions and when appointed to the corresponding post.

At the conclusion of the lecture (talk) the propagandist reminds the students of the socialist competition which has been initiated everywhere in our country for the successful accomplishment and overaccomplishment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan, of the new patriotic initiatives and undertakings of the personnel, and of the fact that, in the future too, our servicemen are called upon to guard reliably the peaceful, creative labor of the Soviet people and to accomplish with honor the tasks which follow for the motherland's defenders from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

/During the hours for independent work/ it is necessary to study with the students of the group the works of V. I. Lenin, "How Should Competition Be Organized?" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy,"Vol 35, pp 195-205), "Great Initiative" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 39, pp 5-6); the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy" ("Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 57-67; the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 16 November 1981 (PRAVDA, 17 November 1981); materials of the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, tenth convocation (PRAVDA, 18, 19, 20, 21 November 1981); report of Comrade D. F. Ustinov at the ceremonial session devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (PRAVDA, 7 November 1981); Chapter 12 of the textbook for political lessons, "Na strazhe Rodiny" [On Guard Over the Motherland], (Voyenizdat, 1978).

/On the seminar (in a talk)/ the following questions can be discussed with the students: 1. V. I. Lenin on socialist competition as a most important means for raising the creativity of the masses in communist construction. 2. What development did the Lenin principles of socialist competition receive in documents of the Communist Party? 3. What is the significance of socialist competition in the accomplishment of the tasks of the 26th CPSU Congress and in the upbringing of the new man? 4. What are the special features and basic content of socialist competition in the Soviet Armed Forces? 5. What is the role of socialist competition in raising combat readiness? 6. What should each serviceman do for the successful accomplishment of the socialist obligations adopted in the new training year by the subunit?

Literature for Propagandists

V. I. Lenin. "How Should Competition Be Organized?" "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 35, pp 195-205.

V. I. Lenin. "Great Exploit." "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy," Vol 39, pp 1-29.

L. I. Brezhnev. "Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Next Tasks of the Party in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy." "Materialy XXVI s"yezda KPSS" [Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress], pp 52-67.

L. I. Brezhnev. Speech at the plenum of the CPSU Central Committee on 16 November 1981. PRAVDA, 17 November 1981.

"Materials of the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tenth Convocation." PRAVDA, 18, 19, 20, 21 November 1981.

D. F. Ustinov. Speech at the field inspection of the troops who took part in the "Zapad [West]-81" exercises. PRAVDA, 13 September 1981.

D. F. Ustinov. Report at the ceremonial session devoted to the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. PRAVDA, 7 November 1981.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1981

6367
CSO: 1801/106

BOMBER REGIMENT COMMANDER DESCRIBES TRAINING RESULTS

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 23, Dec 81 (signed to press 19 Nov 81) pp 34-38

[Interview with Gds Lt Col V. Rodionov, commander of a bomber regiment, by a correspondent of KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL: "Aviators are True to their Word"; date and place not given]

[Text] The personnel of the Guards Red Banner bomber regiment commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Rodionov have entered the new training year with good and excellent indices in soldierly labor. The men of this unit are the initiators of the competition in the Air Forces under the slogan "For high combat readiness and firm military discipline!" who have successfully completed summer training, accomplished their socialist obligations with honor, and demonstrated increased skill, deep knowledge of contemporary aviation equipment and armament, and the ability to employ them skillfully under any conditions.

Our correspondent talked with the regimental commander, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Rodionov, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Question] Comrade Guards lieutenant colonel! The results have been summed up for the last training year--the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Briefly, what are the results of the combat and political training of the regiment's personnel?

[Answer] It is a pleasure to report to the journal's readers that our regiment has completed the training year in a worthy manner and as the initiator of socialist competition should. This is also shown by the results of the check which has just been completed.

Continuing the glorious traditions of their regimental comrades the pilots and navigators, engineers and technicians, and junior aviation specialists achieved complete and quality accomplishment of the plan for combat and political training and the socialist obligations which they assumed. The regiment's readiness times for takeoff have been reduced. All tactical flying exercises were conducted with grades of excellent and good. On them, the flight crews and subunits graphically demonstrated their increased aerial ability. The aviators accomplished training combat missions in an exemplary manner.

All crew commanders and navigators have a first-class qualification. Many of them have been awarded the sniper's title. Eight out of every 10 technicians and mechanics are first- and second-class specialists. Eighty-six percent of the communists are experts of combat and political training. Among the Komsomols they number 76 percent. Our skilled personnel have introduced 46 rationalizer suggestions into practice. Expenditures of resources of ground flight support equipment have been reduced by more than eight percent. Participating in the 23d inspection competition in physical training and sport among the Air Forces units, the regiment's personnel won first place.

However, in giving its due to what has been done, we are far from complacent because we realize deeply that the successes which we have attained are not the limit. We see as our task working better tomorrow than today, all the more since we still have many unused capabilities and reserves for the further improvement of aerial ability and raising the regiment's combat readiness.

[Question] In what way is the last training year significant for the men of the regiment?

[Answer] The last training year is significant for us in many ways. First of all, it was the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. Just as all the Soviet people, the men of the Armed Forces and the personnel of the regiment perceived the decisions of the highest forum of communists of the Country of Soviets, the provisions and conclusions contained in the summary report which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev gave, and the requirements of the party for the Soviet Armed Forces--in the future, too, to stand guard reliably over the peaceful and creative labor of our people--with great enthusiasm. The moral-political and creative enthusiasm of the aviators which was caused by this significant event in the life of the country predetermined to a considerable degree the successful accomplishment of socialist obligations.

The experience of past years convinced us that the reliable path to the complete and quality accomplishment of training combat missions, improvement of the aerial fighters' skill, and a further increase in the unit's combat readiness is correctly organized and skillfully directed socialist competition. This was also stressed with new force by the 26th CPSU Congress. "Socialist competition," it was pointed out from its lofty rostrum, "is the creativity of the masses. In its very essence, it is based on the high consciousness and initiative of people. It is this very initiative which helps to disclose and put into operation production reserves and to raise the effectiveness and quality of work." Realizing this, the regimental command and the party and Komsomol activists are striving to use the Lenin principles for the organization of socialist competition creatively and with the greatest effectiveness. In particular, great attention is devoted to the generalization and dissemination of leading experience. And this is understandable: the effectiveness of flights and the quality of aerial training are directly dependent on how well reasoned out and purposefully preliminary and pre-flight training of the aviators is conducted. Our squadron commanders plan and organize it in such a way that the teaching of all theoretical disciplines and all drills conform strictly to the tactical procedures and flight elements being worked out. The regiment's methodological council also renders tangible assistance here. It has conducted many timely and useful measures. For example, on its initiative the exchange of work experience of the squadrons' leader personnel was organized. The discussion concerned the order

and special features for putting the pilots into formation after an interruption in flights. The commander of the excellent squadron, Guards Lieutenant Colonel B. Podchinennov, told about his experience and how success is attained. In particular, he said that he lays emphasis on developing the ability of the pilots to distribute their attention correctly on the descent glide to the landing. This element is thoroughly worked out by the aviators in the course of drilling. Guards Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Makarov, commander of a squadron which competes with the squadron of officer Podchinennov, also drew much that is useful for himself from his personal advice. In this, too, we graphically see how socialist competition contributes to the molding of troop comradeship and the striving for mutual assistance and aid and for the common success in the servicemen.

A practical conference which took place on the eve of flights to the range also was useful for the aviators. To work out the exercises not only were planned flights used, but also tactical flying exercises and drills in the course of which a situation was created with consideration of the tactical procedures of the probable enemy's aviation and air defense counteraction.

The effectiveness of flying work is higher where commanders, political officers, and party and Komsomol organizations consider today's requirements and work with promise, initiative, and creatively. It is just such a situation which is typical for the squadron commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel B. Podchinennov. Here, competition has truly become an integral part of the training-indoctrinational process and has a favorable influence not only on the aviators' growth in combat and professional skill, but also on their moral improvement. The achievements of the experts of combat and political training and the experience of high-class specialists are propagandized in the collective widely and skillfully. Showing specifically the essence of the achievements, the command and party activists are striving to interest people and arouse in them the desire to follow the example of the leaders. All this permits the aviators to achieve high indices in training, service, and discipline.

No so long ago a mission was assigned to the squadron commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel B. Podchinennov--to redeploy to another airfield and accomplish an important mission there. Exceptionally severe requirements were imposed on the action of each detachment and each crew member. But, perhaps, the main difficulty was that it was necessary to prepare in the shortest possible times. Frankly speaking, I would not dare to assign each squadron commander as the executor of such an assignment. For it was impossible to predict in what situation the subunit commander could find himself in this case. But I was confident in B. Podchinennov: he would cope with any assignment. And that is how it turned out. Receiving the order, the officer immediately set to work. Despite its great volume and the acute shortage of time, the preparations were distinguished by rigid development according to plan and the purposefulness and clarity of actions of each specialist. Due to great concentration, a rigid economy of time, and the main thing--well-organized work and monitoring the execution of orders--the squadron was prepared in time.

The aviators were rendered great assistance by the deputy commander for political affairs, Guards Captain N. Titov, and the secretary of the party bureau, Guards Captain V. Malashchitskiy. They did not limit themselves to attentively checking how the flying personnel know the procedure for the accomplishment of the forthcoming

flight missions, but they were also concerned that in the course of the tactical flying exercises the best pilots, navigators, and technicians share their impressions and experience with their comrades. News bulletins and printed newsflashes which told how high results became possible were devoted to those who distinguished themselves in the course of the exercise. Thus, socialist competition was merged organically with the collective creative mastery of new, leading procedures in military labor.

On the whole, the squadron personnel accomplished the difficult and important missions successfully. Now more than 70 percent of the crews here are excellent. There are just as many excellent airplanes. The men of the Air Force Engineer Service possess enviable professional skill. Among them more than 60 percent are masters and first-class specialists.

Along with the active propagandizing of leading experience in the regiment, of course, other Lenininst principles for organizing competition were also used successfully. All this permitted us to accomplish completely the socialist obligations which we had assumed.

[Question] Vladimir Valentinovich, please tell us what new things have appeared in the practice of organizing socialist competition. With what are you dissatisfied, what disturbs the collective, and what measures should be adopted in the coming training year to increase the effectiveness of competition?

[Answer] During the past year, our subunits have accumulated favorable experience in organizing socialist competition. Thus, for example, we attach great significance to the effectiveness of contests by tasks and standards. It has become a rule with us: to assume specific obligations for each flight shift. The course of their accomplishment is reflected in graphic form, which permits us to see who is competing with whom and what the results are. Positions in the contest are clearly defined. For experienced pilots this is primarily precision, sniper-like bombing and for young aviators--high quality of takeoff and landing and undeviating observance of the conditions for missile launching. Competition is initiated between aerial fighters having approximately the same level of professional training. For technicians and mechanics the quality and timely preparation of the combat aircraft for flights became the obligation in the competition. Depending on the conditions for the flying mission, the procedure for evaluating its accomplishment is also worked out. Thus, the struggle proceeds for the best indices in each flight.

Specificity and effectiveness are also given to competition by initiatives which came into being on the initiative of the communists: to destroy targets at maximum range, to show results a degree higher than the awarded rating classification, and others. The regular summing up of results has firmly entered practice. This is done by the commanders with the active participation of the political officers and party and Komsomol activists. Wide publicity is given to the achievements of the leaders as well as to the errors of the laggards. Such a formulation of the matter greatly raises the effectiveness of the competition.

In the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, the leading role of the communists in the struggle to master the science of winning which was forged in the battles for the motherland was especially noticeable. Life and experience show convincingly that

the greatest successes are attained in those subunits where party organizations actually became the political nucleus of the military collectives, the center of daily ideological-indoctrinational activity, and the reliable support of commanders in the training and indoctrination of the men. Take, for example, the squadron commanded by Guards Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Makarov. Here the party organization headed by Guards Captain G. Poltavskiy works in a combat manner. It is the reliable support of the commander in the training and indoctrination of the aviators.

In this subunit all communists are experts of training and high-class specialists. Some of them, such as V. Yershov and V. Petrov, give all their strength to combat training and socialist competition, propagandize leading experience skillfully, and exert a great influence on the personnel. This squadron successfully accomplished a mission on a tactical flying exercise which took place not so long ago and again confirmed the title of "excellent."

In adopting any decision, the subunit's communists have a clear conception of the efforts which will be required for its accomplishment and they concentrate main attention on what may interfere with the realization of what has been planned in one way or another. Thus, at one time the crew of Guards Captain N. Nechayev began to lag noticeably against the background of the squadron's achievements. The navigator of an airplane committed errors in drawing up the flight documents and the technician could not pass the tests in his specialty for a long time. At its session, the party bureau heard the reports of the crew commander and the party group organizer, analyzed their work, and established specific times for the elimination of shortcomings. And matters in the crew improved noticeably; the aviators accomplished their socialist obligations and did their bit in the squadron's achievements.

But nevertheless, reserves to raise the effectiveness and activity of socialist competition have not yet been exhausted. The communists spoke about this at the top of their voices at a party election meeting. In particular, it was noted that at times some lessons do not take place at a sufficiently high organizational and methodological level and now and then competition by tasks and standards does not provide the desired effect. The communists also disclosed the reasons for the defects. One of them was: in helping the commanders in the men's assumption of obligations and summing up the results of the competition, the party organizations of the subunits conduct individual political and indoctrinational work with people poorly. We are striving to eliminate this shortcoming as quickly as possible.

An exacting approach to the evaluation of each communist's labor--this is the task which our party organization has set for itself.

[Question] The new training year has begun. As is known, its special feature is the struggle for high quality combat and political training and raising the effectiveness of the lessons. What reflection has this found in the content of the aviators' socialist obligations?

[Answer] In the coming training year we are not only to hold the positions which have been won, but we are also to take the next step forward on the path to strengthening the unit's combat readiness and improving the professional ability of aviators of all specialties. Here, we will be strictly guided primarily by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the requirements of the Soviet Minister of Defense.

The personnel realize well the entire complexity of the contemporary international situation and their responsibility for the defense of socialism's achievements. This is also reflected in our socialist obligations. Their adoption was preceded by great and purposeful work of commanders and political officers and party and Komsomol organizations. The obligations were discussed comprehensively in each military collective with consideration of the requirements of the 26th Party Congress for raising the quality and effectiveness of work in all elements. In this way, let us say, the points arose concerning the accomplishment of training combat missions no lower than good and excellent, having 80 percent excellent crews, and raising the number of rated specialists. We planned to reduce the times to bring the crews to combat readiness even more in comparison with last year.

Of course, the obligations are strained, but realistic and accomplishable. And the party is pointing the way to the accomplishment of the tasks facing us. First of all, it is raising the discipline and personal responsibility of the communists and all aviators for the assigned matter. In addition, there is the necessity to improve the check of execution of decisions which have been adopted and making responsible those through whose fault their accomplishment is frustrated. Each communist must actively participate in this work and display initiative and persistence. Adherence to principle in the organization of checking and ensuring its systematic nature, specificity, and publicity unquestionably will help to attain the complete and unconditional accomplishment of socialist obligations.

The aviator-Guardsmen have a combat attitude and are filled with the resolve to accomplish successfully the tasks of the new training year and mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with worthy soldierly deeds.

COPYRIGHT: "Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil", 1981

6367
CSO: 1801/106

END

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED

MARCH 8, 1982